HOOL FIELD DAY, SATURDAY, OCT. 31

PROGRAM

LITERARY CONTESTS.

I SPELLING-Division 1.

Hunt's Progressive Speller. Pages 33 to 65, inclusive, and in case the contest is not concluded will be, continued to page 80. This contest includes the first five grades, and allows only one contestant from each school,

II. SPELLING-Division 2.

Hunt's Progressive Speller. Pages 81 to 139 inclusive. This contest includes all grades above the fifth and allows only one contestant from each school.

III. DECLAMATION-Division 1.

Best declamation not to exceed five minutes. For boys

IV. DECLAMATORY-Division 2.

Best delivered recitation, one contestant from each civil district.

V. ARFRIMETIC-Division 1.

Rapid addition,

Best note book showing one week's work in Common Fractions.

VI ARIC AMETIC-Division 2.

This contest will gone at of four problems, one each in Addition, Multiplication, Subtraction and Division. Contest will be decided up a accuracy and rapidity.

VIK LANGUAGE-Division 1.

Best composition of not over 200 words, any subject.

VIII. LANGUAGE-Division 2.

Best composition not exceeding 300 words, any subject. Best written parsing, any sentence not exceeding fifteen words.

IX. GEOGRAPHY-Division 1.

Best map of Tennessee and Jackson quanty.

X. GEOGRAPHY-Division 2.

Best map of the United States.

XI. U. S. HISTORY-Division 2.

Best biography of Washington, Lee or Grant.

XII. TENNESSEE HISTORY—Division 2.

Best outline of Watauga Association.

XIII. PHYSIOLOGY -- Division 2.

Best essay, subject "Effectiof alcohol on the human sys-

ATRICTIC EVENTS.

RACES FOR BOYS.

h	st.	100 yard dash	age 17 to 21 inclusive
2	nd.	100 yard dash	age 14 to 16 inclusive
31	rd.	50 yard dash	age 10 to 13 inclusive
41	th.	Shoe race	12 years and under
5	th.	Sack race.	
6	vh.	Tug of War.	Five representatives from each school.
		F	ACES FOR GIRLS.

age 18 to 21 inclusive 1st. 50 yard dash. age 15 to 17 inclusive 2nd. 50 yard dash. age 10 to 14 inclusive 3rd. 50 yard dash

4th. Potato or relay race.

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The State L

to send a repri

It is urged

njoy the day

JUMPING CONTEST FOR BOYS.

1st.	Running high parap age	16	to	21	inclusive
2nd:	Running high jamp age	10	to.	16	inclusive
		16	to	21	inclusive
4th.	Running broad jump age	10	to	15	inclusive

RULES GOVERNING CONTESTS.

All literary contests will be divided into two divisions, the first division including the first five grades. The second division including all other grades.

All contestants must be bona fide pupils of the school they represent, and must have been in attendance at least twenty days.

All entrances must be in the hands of the secretary or W. L. Dixon by October 15.

All teachers who attend these exercises, and all schools be given a holiday on Friday, Oct. 27. It is desired wherever possible, the schools come in a body, and a bearing the name of the school be carried by each is further desired, if possible, that the pupils school. h ol assemble on the public square in Gainesboro of each sch :00 A M., and march to the school building promptly at . where the ex

rcises will be held. partment of Education has been requested sentative. Other educators will be present.

hat every body in Jackson county come and thereby helping the schools to become more ch the spirit of childhood and youth again,

W. L. DIXON,

County Superintendent.

Uses and Abuses of Fertilizers By Prof. R. J. H. De Loach, Director of Georgia Experiment Station.

6. FERTILIZERS AND THE HOME CARDEN.

The Last of a Series of Six Articles,

A farmer that we used to know quite well always put on his garden plot a sack of guano and three or four loads of stable and other kinds of barnyard manure. His garden covered about one-fifth of an acre, and was good land to begin with. In fact, he had selected a good, rich spot of ground for his garden. The fertilizer he applied amounted to a thousand pounds per acre, and the barnyard manure to about seven or eight tons. Of course, he grew a good garden, as most people do, and yet he often wendered why his garden was so much better than other parts of his farm. He was a good farmer and made plenty of everything, and to spare. He knew that he made liberal applications of fertilizers and manures to his garden, but was never quite willing to acknowledge that these made all the difference in the yields.

Our gardens are usually the richest spots on the farm, and are so only because we make them so by fartilization and cultivation. Every acre in the average farm could be made just as rich if we tried to make it saw We do not consider sufficiently the factors which make fortile land. We do not strive to do intensive farming, but rather make it as extensive as our acres will allow. When we wish to make an additional bale of course, or bushel of corn, we take in more land instead of earliching what is already under cultivation.

Dr. L. H. Bailey has given in his book, "The Principles of Vegetable Gardening," some valuable suggestions on the use of commercial fertilizers. "The kind and amount of fertilizers," he says, "are to be determined by several circumstances: (1) The earliness or quickness with which the crop is to be obtained; (2) the intensity of the operations to which the man is committed; (3) the character of the land as regards thill and texture; (4) the character of the land as regards richness in plant food; (5) the kind or species of crops to be raised." Whatever the condition of the land or the nature of the crop, it must be fertilized if the gardener meets with success. Competition in the truck-growing business can be met in no other way than by liberally fertilizing the ground on which the crops grow. Dr. Bailey has visely said that fertilizers must be applied in excess of the actual needs of the plants. It is impossible to distribute a very small quantity of fertilizers over a large area.

Vegetables are such rapid growing plants that one need not fear that much of the fertilizer will leach out through the soil on secount of rain. If it is applied close to or in the drill row, all of it should be saved. " The plants will absorb it before it gets away. The formula generally recommended consists of a complete fertilizer, though the acid phosphate and nifrogen should come from different sources, even in the same tertilizer applied at any given time. The mixture for gardens should be composed of as many kinds of ingredients as possible, carrying the three fundamental elements of plant food-potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

Voorhees recommends heavy applications of such mixtures to the commercial gardens and to truck patches. He says 1,000 to 5,000 pounds per acre of such mixture should be applied to asparagus, and as much to beets and turnips; less than that to peas and beans. With any amount an after application has been found profitable. This is sometimes called the second application, which is not generally a complete fertilizer, but is composed of nitrogen, or one of the other elements alone. The second application of fertilizers may be composed of ammonia and acid, or other formula to suit the immediate

Garden vegetables need large applications of fertilizer because any check in heir growth produces inferiority in quality. It is said by Dr Balley that any delay in the growth of lettuce or radishes will generally cause a pungent flavor or sharp taste that is undesirable. It cut down the market value. The way to remove any cause for this is to fertilize well and properly and then cultivate. The turnip is made very inferior when there is a check in growth. The vegetables that are thus stunted seem to revert to the original type from which they were derived, especial by with regard to taste, and hence should be carefully looked after in regard to fertilization and cultivation. Fertilizers should be applied to the vegetable garden as early after the spring breaking as possible, as the soil ought to be saturated with rich plant food before the plants begin to grow very much. Then they will grow much more rapidly and make far better vege tables. The second application should be made about the time the young plants are half grown. This is as definite as a statement regarding this practice can be made. For all prize crops, a third and fourth application is made, and with telling effects. No one can deny that the vegetable garden is the one place in which large dividends can be made from the use of commercial fertilizers.

Cow Must Have Protein in Order To

Make Proper Milk and Muscle.

University of Tennessee.)

fat). following feeds: Cottonseed meal, bushel, and the roughage consists of

clover, cowpeas, soy beans. supplied in: Corn, corn and corn-cob well be five parts corn and cob meal meal, barley, oats, grass hays, corn to one part of cottonseed meal.) stover, sliage, cottonseed hulls, Most satisfactory results are possi-

straws (oat, wheat and barley), ble when the cow has a supply of sorghum. about one pound of protein to five to build a silo. Silage is a thoroughly

pounds of carbohydrates and fats. satisfactory substitute for grass, and (Fats are worth two and one-fourth the milk cow should be given all she times as much as carbohydrates in a will eat when grass is not available. A one-thousand-pound cow giving nomically without grain when grass is

two and one-half gallons of milk per abundant. The milk flow can often day requires about two and one-half be profitably increased by feeding pounds protein, fourteen pounds car- grain when the cows are on pasture. bohydrates, and one-half pound of fat. | Cottonseed meal should always be The quantity of feed given should be fed because of its low cost, considerin direct proportion to the amount of ing its food value and fertility value. milk the cow is giving.

General Rules for Feeding.

etc.) the cow will eat up clean. three to three and one-half pounds of corn stover, out straw or sorghum, to milk the cow is giving. (An accurate supply carbohydrates and fats and the record of the daily milk yield should buik necessary to satisfy the cow's apbe kept and the amount of grain fed | petite,

The Presbyterian church at Elat, Africa, has a membership of 2,297 and a waiting list over six times its membershinp. No one can be admitted as a member without a probationary period of at least two years.

The home departm of the Japanese government has been gathering statistics of Christians for many years, and the last report of the number of believers of the different churches is as follows: Roman Cathclics, 63,087; Greek Catholic, 14,749; Nippon Kirisuto, 18,451; Kumiai, 16,-115; Sei Ko Kwai, 15,090; Methodlists, 11,763; Baptists, 4,191; other smaller denominations, 12,246; total, 165816

FEEDING THE DAIRY COW increased or decreased as the milkflow increases or decreases.

A mixture of grains and roughages

gives better results than any grain or roughages fed singly. If you have a supply of food, like

(R. M. Murphy, Division of Extension, corn, which is rich in carbohydrates and fats, buy protein in its cheapest The cow must have protein to make form, namely, cottonseed meal. (A milk and muscle, carbohydrates and grain mixture of three parts of corn fats to make fat (body fat _id butter and cob meal to two parts of cottonseed meal is the chaapest satisfactory (a) Protein can be supplied by the grain when corn is not over \$1 per wheat bran, alfalfa, red clover, Japan silage or grass hays. If the roughage consists of alfalfas, clovers, soy bean, (b) Carbohydrates and fats can be or cowpea hay, the grain mixture may

green food the year round. Every man The cow giving milk should have who feeds ten or more cows can afford

Cows will produce milk most eco-

When alfalfa, clovers, cowpeas and soy beans cost more than \$1 per hun-Feed all the roughage (hays, sliage, dred, protein can be supplied cheaper in cottonseed meal, using cheaper Feed one pound of grain for every forms of roughage, such as silage,

DEHORN NOW.

(By C. D. Lowe, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee.)

Dehorn your stock cattle now if you did not use caustic when calves. Use one of the good kinds of clippers or a sharp fine saw and cut smooth with head; confine animal securely in stanchion or chute.

TAKE NOTICE Opportunity of a Life Time IDEAL STOCK and GRAIN FARM AT AUCTION WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 1916

Location. In Sumner County, Tenn., at Peytona Station, on L. & N. R. R., 3 miles south of Gallatin, 23 miles north of Nashville, 3-4 miles from Fairview Station on Nashville & Gallatin Interurban.

At 10:30 A M on Premises

Formerly Known As Pennington & Shafer farms. Purchased several years ago by Mr. H. H. Hughes, and by him combined into one farm, which he calls Fair Field Farm.

Improvements.-Pennington residence, an 8-room, 2-story brick in good condition, with brick smoke house, chicken house, etc. Shafer residence, a 6-room frame, very neat and attractive, situated in a well-shaded yard. Necessary outhouses at this home. A good tenant house of three rooms. One large feeding barn with silo at each end, one wood and one concrete. One splendid new stock barn. Two other barns and a fine new corn crib.

Fences. New woven wire on very fine locust posts. Entire farm well cross-fenced. Good gates.

Water. One of the best watered places to be found. Good springs, several fine wells, two cisterns and a nice lake, fed from a spring. Ample water for hundreds of cattle the year round.

Soil. As good as the best in Middle Tenn. Fine for blue grass. Every acre can be plowed and cultivated and will produce tremendous crops. No rocks. No wet land. No gullies. No bald spots. No Johnson grass. No waste places. Nearly level, just enough slope for good drainage.

Area. Farm contains between 380 and 400 acres Will be surveyed before sale and plat showing exact area of the several tracts.

Method of Sale. As a whole; as three farms, one of 88 acres, one of 145 acres, one of 147 acres, and as four farms, one 88 acres, one 100 acres, one 95 acres, and one 97 acres. Every tract, except the 88 acre tract, will contain valuable improvements.

Terms. We will sell the property on the terms of one-third cash and the balance in ten equal annual payments bearing 6 per cent interest, payable annually, with a lien retained on the farm to secure the notes and interest.

Title is perfect. Abstract will be furnished showing titls clear to date of sale.

Neighborhood is there a better one in Middle Tennessee? We have not seen it if there is. Every nearby farm is well kept. The roads are goods, schools and churches convenient. Good market near by-

Live Stock, Tools, Machinery, Feed,

Etc. When the farm is sold, Mr. Hughes will sell a

fine lot of stock, tools, implements, machinery, etc. Barbecue. Will be served by the Hendersonville High School ladies. Enough said about that.

Finally. If you want a farm we want you to investigate this one. In this ad we have tried to tell all about it, but we have not. You must see it to appreciate it. Look at it before the sale. Write us if there is anyother information you want.

Dairying. This farm would make a grand dairy farm. Plenty grass, good water, good barns, rich fields to produce corn, etc., for silo. 3-4 mile to Interurban Station with hourly service to Nashville and to Gallatin, enabling one to deliver milk and butter to these markets about cheaply as from a farm a mile or two from city. Da ng is very profitable in this section.

Remember The date is WEDNESDAY, October 4th 10:30 o'clock, on premises. Autos will meet Galiatin Interurban at Fairview Station the morning of the

For further details see or write Mr. H Hughes, Hendersonville, Tenn., or

ALFRED G. MERRITT CO., Agents

230 THIRD AVE. N., NASHVILLE, TENN-

· COL GIL S. MOORE, Auctioneer